BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXIV.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1814, [NUMBER 1116.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Government Advertisement.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT on the 31st instant will be sold under the conditions of the Quarterly General Sales published in the Courier on the 25th ult. sundry Blankets large and small, White and Coloured, imported by the Hon'ble Company's Extra ship David Scott.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
R. TORIN,
C. SHUBRICK,
Comm. Gen. Sales.

BOMBAY,
17th January 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the Goods of EDWARD WRIXON late a Lieutenant in His Majesty's 17th Regiment of Dragoons Deceased.

LETTERS of Administration in the above Goods having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to Mrs. JANE WRIXON, the widow of the said Deceased; all Persons concerned in the said Estate are hereby apprized thereof.

HUNGERFORD,
PROCTOR.

Bombay, 21st. January 1814.

Advertisement.

ALL persons indebted to, or having claims against the Estate of the late JAMES GRAHAM SURACHAN of the Hon'ble Company's Civil Service, are requested to make them known without delay to his Executors WILLIAM FORBES and THOMAS MARSHALL Esquires of Surat.

Surat 13th January 1814.

Sheriff's Sale.

IN THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY.

PLEA SIDE

ANDRIAN DE FRIES AND OTHERS. } *Plaintiffs.*

AND

NICOLAO' DE LYMA DE SOUZA, JOAO' ANTONIO PEREIRA, AND BALCRUSTNA with INDJEE, } *Defts.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Wednesday, the 26th January instant, and following days the undermentioned property belonging to the above named Defendants, will be exposed to Public Sale at the premises, seized by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Honourable the Court of the Recorder in the above cause.

The Property will be put up in the following Lots and conditions will be produced at the time of sale.

THE PROPERTY OF
Balcrustna Govindjee,

No. 1. A Large Dwelling house and Stable with a tick of Ground on the side of the house, situated in Bandy Bazar subject to the mortgage of Bapoo Ramchander Dulvee.

2. A Dwelling house situate at Batty field opposite to a house of Nowrojee Meajee, without the ground.

3. An Oart of Malowdey situate at Girgon, near Dady Setts Agaree with one house and one Bungalo subject to the mortgage of Pranjeevan Anoopdass.

4. An Oart Daber Cawn situated at Mahim Wood near the Sea Side to be subject to the mortgage of Bapoo Ramchunder Dalvee.

5. An Oart called Latton Waddy situate at Mahim near the Hindoo Pagoda subject to the mortgage of Luxamon Govindjee.

6. A Fish Pond near Sorabjee Muncherjee's Bungalo near Malabar Hill.

7. A Chawl or Range of 11 apartments situate at Duncan Road and opposite a Chawl of Ramchund Amechund.

8. A Do. at the back of Do.

9. An Oart called Shagarafwer a fourth share, situated at Mahim Wood near Salvação.

10. A large Dwelling House and Garden at Bhyculla in the possession of Mr. Shank, to be sold subject to mortgage.

11. One fourth share of a large Dwelling House with a Family House and another adjoining to Do.

THE PROPERTY OF
Joao' Antonio Pereira,

No. 1. An Oart called Khazorbhatt, of 2 Wheels situate at Mahim Wood.

O. WOODHOUSE,
Late Sheriff.

Bombay, 19th January 1814.

શરીફનુ વેચાણ

નામદાર રીફારડરની કોરટ

એદરી ખાન દી ફેરી } ફરીઆદી ફરનાર
શ તથા બીજાવો }

તથા

નીકલે દી લીમાજ શોજ ત } મુદાજ અસે
થા જે કુ ખંનતોન પરેરા } તા બાલફરશના ગોવંદજી }

ખબર કોથી આપીએચજે

છુધવારને દીને તા ૨૬ મી જાંનીવા રી આએ મહીના નીએ નીચે લખેલી મીલફતો એ કુપર લખેલા મુદાજ અસે નીછે તે જાહેર લીલાંકુ ફરીને તે જગો કુપર વેચાશે કરરોજ જાંહાં શુધી વેચા શે તાંહાં શુધી નામદાર રીફાદર કોરટ નાં કોકંમથી એ કુપર લખેલા ફજીઆ બાજે *

એ મીલફત નીચે લખેલા લાટ મુજબ વેચશે અને વેચવા ની બોલી તે લકંતે ચકર ફરશે *

બાલફરશનાં ગોવીદજી ની મીલફત

લાટ ૧ તેમધે ગાર ૧ તથા તબેલો ત થા તેની પાશેની ખાલી જમીન ફાડી ૧ લીલીબાજાર મધે ની જે કુવ દાં બાપુ રામચંદર દલવીને માર ગેજછે *

લાટ ૨ તેમધે ગાર ૧ રેકવા નુ ખતર મધે નુ પારશી નવરોજી મેકેરજી નાં ગાર ની શાંબેનુ તે ગેકેર ની જમીન વગરે ખાલી ગારનો કુમલો વેચાશે *

લાટ ૩ તેમધે વારી ૧ નાંમે માલોદી તથા તેમધે ગાર ૧ તથા બંગલો શુધાં શેઠ દાદીલાજ ની અગીઆરી ની પછ વાદેનો *

લાટ ૪ તેમધે વારી ૧ નાંમે દીબાર ખાંન શ્રી મેકેમ મધે દરીએ કીનારેનો જે કુવ દાં બાપુ રામચંદર દલવીને માર ગેજછે *

લાટ ૫ તેમધે વારી ૧ નાંમે લતાંકુ શ્રી મેકેમ મધે ની દીકુનો દેરાં આગલ ની જે કુવ દાં લખમણજી ગોવીદજીને માર ગેજછે *

લાટ ૬ તેમધે માછલીની ખાણ શીરા બજી મંનચેરજીનો બંગલા આગલ વાલ કેશરનાં કુગર આગલની *

લાટ ૭ તેમધે ચાલ ૧ તેમધે કોઠરાં ૧૧ છે દકીન રોદ આગલ રામચંદ મ મીચંદની ચાલની શાંબેની *

લાટ ૮ તેમધે ચાલ ૧ લાટ ૭ માની પછવાદેની *

લાટ ૯ તેમધે વારીનો ચોથો કીશાં શ્રી મેકેમ મધેનો જેકુને શાગરાવર કરી ને કેકેછે શાલવે શાકુ આગલની *

લાટ ૧૦ તેમધે ગાર ૧ મોટુ તથા બા ગ શુધાં લોએખલા કુપરનુ જેમધે કુવ દાં મી શેક રેછે તેપણ માર ગેજછે *

લાટ ૧૧ તેમધે ચોથો બાગ ગાર ૧ નો જેમધે કબીલો રેકેછે તથા તે વગરે તેની પાશેનાં ગાર શુધાં *

જાંકુ અંતોન પરેરા

લાટ ૧ તેમધે વારી ૧ નાંમેખજુરતા ટ મેકેમ મધેની રેટ ૨ ની *

F. TOMKINS,

WILL SELL THIS DAY,
By Auction,
AT HIS ROOMS
IN APOLLO STREET.

SUNDRY New Europe Goods, consisting of 3 Sets of neat Buggy Harness, Hats, Half Stockings, Table and Pocket Cuttlery, Mettle Hotwater Plates, 2 Handsome Tea and Coffee Sets of English China, A coloured Japan Desert, A Table Set of Queen's Ware, Cut Glass Decanters, and Wine Glasses, Finger Cups, Leather Breeches, A few superior Blankets remain which will be sold without reserve, 40 Dozen of Madeira, Jamaica Rum, and Beer, together with Various Articles of Household Furniture, &c. &c.

Bombay, 22d January 1814.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

Will on MONDAY next the 24th Inst.

SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

SUNDRY Articles of Furniture, Glass and Queens Ware &c. &c. &c.

A small quantity of whole and half Cotton Stockings, Some Hats, Few Dozen of Gin, and Brandy and Some Bengal Rum, which will be put up in small Lots for the convenience of Purchasers.

Bombay, 22d January 1814.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

HAVE for Private Sale, a good strong useful pleasure Boat with fix Oars, two Masts, Sails, Anchor and Cable and Awning complete, was Built at Portsmouth and is now rigged as a Bunder Boat.

Bombay, 22d January 1814.

BOYCE, KEMPT & CO.

On WEDNESDAY next,

AT 12 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

The Following

HORSES,

BELONGING TO THE ESTATE

OF THE LATE

Lieut. Heard.

VIZ.

A STRONG and active Chesnut Charger 6 years old and 14 hands, 2 inches high, with Saddle and Bridle.

A Grey Arab Horse, that has been rode by a Lady and is remarkably gentle with a Lady's Saddle and Bridle.

Bombay, 22d January 1814.

BOYCE, KEMPT & CO.

On WEDNESDAY Next,

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

THE LIBRARY of the late Doctor BEAN.

Bombay, 22d January 1814.

FREIGHT

FOR BENGAL,

THE SHIP

SULLIMANY

CAPT. ROBERT SUXPITCH,

WILL Sail on or about the 5th of February next, and for further information apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE at his Office opposite to the Admiralty house.

Bombay, 22d January 1814.

FOR FREIGHT

To Ceylon, Madras and Bengal,

THE SHIP

RAHIMSHAW,

Rd. S. BEST,

COMMANDER.

WILL fail on or about the 30th of January for the above mentioned ports, for particulars enquire at MAHOMED ALLY KHAN's Office.

Bombay, January 21st 1814.

FOR PUBLIC SALE,

AS SHE NOW RIDES AT ANCHOR

NEAR THE

BUNDER PIER,

On SATURDAY, the 29th Instant,

AT 12 O'CLOCK AT NOON,

IN THE MARINE YARD,

A HANDSOME SCHOONER RIGGED

PLEASURE BOAT,

BUILT at Rangoon by a European Gentleman for his own use of the best Materials, entirely of Teak, Copper fastened, and sheated with Tin, Burthen about Thirty Tons, has within a few months undergone a thorough and complete Repair; her accommodations are about 12 feet by 10 long and 5 feet 7 Inches high, with Venetian Blinds to her Cabin, makes up four Bed places, with convenient Lockers for Stores, and sails fast.

The Schooner is the property of the late SAMUEL BOURCHIER Esq. and may be seen, at any time, on applying to the Syrang on Board.

Bombay 22d January 1314.

THE COURIER

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, 22d JANUARY 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 17, JANUARY 1814.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE furlough on sick Certificate granted to Lieut. C. Fergusson of the Marine Battalion under date the 14th December 1812, and continued to the 30th November last by the Order of Government of the 8th April 1813, is extended to the end of March next.

Serjeant Hallam is appointed to the situation of Serjeant Major and Quarter Master Serjeant to the Corps of Native Cavalry.

Bombay Castle, 19th January 1814.

The following promotion is ordered to take place in the first Regiment in consequence of the death of Lieut. J. B. Heard of that Corps.

First Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign William Inglis to be Lieutenant in Succession to Heard deceased,—Date of Rank 15th January 1814.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to accept the resignation of the Hon'ble Company's Service of Ensign John Dandson of the 2d Bt. 7th Rt. N. I.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,

Sec. to Govt.

We understand that a King's Ship is expected daily at Calcutta from England, which is, it is said, to bring out to India, the new Charter; as we presume, this Charter will not have effect till after the Expiration of the old one which takes place in March, we cannot expect to announce the arrival of any of the Shipping of the private Trade which will be allowed under the new provisions of the Legislature, till July or August.

Accounts have been received from Cochin, of the safe arrival at that place on the 4th Instant of the Sir Godfrey Webster and other Extra Indiamen which have lately left this port, they expected to proceed immediately to Europe from Galle.

On Tuesday last, being the anniversary of her Majesty's Birthday, a Royal Salute was fired from the Saluting Battery at 12 o'clock. In the evening the Right Honorable the Governor gave a splendid entertainment to the Settlement, at Parell. The Entrance to this beautifull Country Residence was brilliantly illuminated, and an early assemblage of all the principal families of the Settlement exhibited a scene of great gaiety and festivity, the Dancing commenced about nine o'clock and was continued with great spirit till about twelve when the Companys at down to a Sumptuous Supper and did not retire till early on Wednesday Morning.

We have published in another part of our Paper an important State Paper, a copy of which was forwarded to this Presidency by the Mornington: we mean the Declaration of War on the part of Austria against France. It was originally written in French and therefore naturally loses by translation a considerable portion of that advantage which all productions of this nature obtain in their first form. But it appears to be a temperate and candid exposition of the motives which have influenced the conduct of the Austrian Cabinet during the last three years, and is composed in a style of some eloquence; tho' it appears to be rather deficient in that energy and vigour, which we should have liked to have seen proceeding from one of the greatest States in Europe, in supporting the cause of humanity and justice, against the endless and violent exactions of a victorious tyrant. It shews in a striking light the futility of those family alliances, which are supposed to have so much effect on the political history of states; for the Emperor avows, that, all personal considerations, arising from this source, are swallowed up and forgotten in the great Interests of Europe. But it also shews the extraordinary influence which the Emperor Napoleon has obtained over all the Cabinets and Governments of Europe, and though we fervently hope that the final determination thus at length taken, to appeal to the general spirit of resistance on the Continent will be eminently successfull: we cannot but lament that so much time has been frittered away, so much power exhausted and so many excellent opportunities lost, by a disposition to conciliate, where no conciliating spirit ever appears to have really existed, and by vain efforts to curb and subdue that restless ambition, which can never end, but with the life of its possessor—we particularly recommend this curious State paper to the attentive perusal of our Readers.

On Monday last, the several Prisoners who have been convicted of felonies during the present Session of Oyer and Terminer for this Island, were brought up before the Judges of the Court, to have sentences passed on them: when the Honorable the Recorder in a most emphatic manner pronounced the awfull sentence of the Law on Thomas Robjent a Serjeant in the 17th Regiment of Light Dragoons for shooting at one Robert Chambers of the same Corps. He had been indicted upon the Statute commonly called the Black Act, which renders it a capital offence to shoot at another with a malicious intent whether the person shot at is killed or not. We are sorry to say that there did not appear either in the circumstances of the case, or in the character of the prisoner, any thing at all favorable.

Sentence of death was also passed on another prisoner named Raghoo Mallaree, who in attempting to rob a native woman of a Neck Joy, and finding that the resistance she made was likely to create an alarm in the neighbourhood of the place where the offence was committed, drew out of his pocket a knife, and cut her throat in a most shocking manner. The woman subsequently recovered of the wounds inflicted by the prisoner, but as there could be no doubt that he intended to murder her, It seemed a case peculiarly deserving of the awfull punishment which the prisoner is to undergo.

Several prisoners were transported to Prince of Wales's Island for Burglaries committed in different parts of the Island, and some minor punishments were inflicted for Larceny. But we did not meet with any case sufficiently marked by any circumstances of public interest to render it worthy of a detailed report.

We understand that one case of Misdemeanor, being a serious charge againts one of the Native Officers of the Court is likely to come on for trial in a few days.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. J. Nutt Engineers and Assistant Surveyor General.
Lieutenant Barnewell 5th Regiment.
Lieutenant Neuton 4th Regt. N. I.
Captain McNeall 17th Light, Dragoons.
DEPARTURE.—W. Miller Artillery.
Licutenant George Aitchison 2d B. 3d Regt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

January 14th Arrived Snow Olive Branch, Naquadah Arauf Cassim from Columbo.

Ditto Brig Perseverance, Captain D. S. Sealy, from ditto.

16, Ditto Ship Lord Castlereagh, Captain M. B. Laing, from China.

Ditto Ship Derria Beggy, Captain Thomas Ross, from Bengal.

18, Ditto Ship Sulamany, Captain R. Suxpitch, from China.

19, Ditto Ship Lowjee Family, Captain G. Seton, from ditto.

January 14, Sailed Ship Pembroke, Capt. G. Ross, to Cochin, Ceylon and Calcutta.

17, Ditto Ship Derria Beggy, Capt. T. Ross, to Muscat.

19, Ditto Ship Khabras, Capt. Gregory, to Mangalore.

CALCUTTA.

DECEMBER 30th.

ARRIVALS.]—At Kedgeree. December 16th (At Saugor;) Friendship, Howell, China October 26th, Malacca and last from Penang November 26th Passengers:—Captain W. Robb, late of the Byramgore; and Mr. Forster, Surgeon H. M. 56th Foot.

Do. 18th Colonel Gillespie, Chimenant, Batavia October 25th and Malacca November 18th Passenger: Lieutenant Cockburn H. C. European Regiment.

Do. 19th (At Saugor;) Myfore, Smith, China October 27th and Penang November 29 Passenger from Penang: Lieutenant Rogers.

Do. 20. Cato, Tozer, Mitto November, 1, and Malacca November 21.—Della, Antoa, and Banfe, Mathews, (Burmah) Rangoon December 6.—Philippa, Nicholls China November 11, and Penang December 3. Passengers: Lieutenant Hughes, Madras Est.; Mr. Gibson, Mariner; and Mr. Larraulettor, Spanish Merchant.

Do. 21. General Brown, Nox, Batavia October 12.—Argo, Mackay. Penang November 30.—Auspicious, Stirling, Sumatra December 4.—Brig Salamanca, Bennett, Rangoon December 1.—Brig Costa Java, Coucher, Penang November 6.

Do. 22. Lady Barlow, Bern, Rangoon December 9.—Brig Nancy, Brimmer Rangoon December 2.—

Do. 23. St. Francisco Xavier, (Portuguese,) Dias, Santos, Mocoa November 6.

DEPARTURES.]—December 17. Brig Governor Farquhar, Nicholls, Collumbo.

Do. 18. Deriah Beggy, Rofs, Muscat.

Do. 19. (From Saugor;) Woodbridge, Tweedy, England.

Do. 21. Grab Caudry, Tellichery.—Snow Hydrosfy, Coast of Malabar,

D. 22. Brig Virginio, Coates, Madras.—Euphrates, Cook, Madras.

Do. 23. Brig Eleanor, Lindsay, Penang.—Fathulbearry, (Arab,) Judda.—Fattarommanee, (Arab,) Mucha.—Khullaly, (Arab,) Muscat.

The Windham, Nicoll, outward bound to China, and the Gram Para, (Portuguese,) Martins, for Lisbon, passed down to Saugor November 18; as did the homeward-bound H. C. S. Moffat, Lee, and Country Ship Earl of Moira Kemp.

Passenger per Lord Minto. from the Mauritius; Captain Peirson.

The Countess of Harcourt left the Mauritius, in prosecution of her voyage to England, October 16.—The Lynx of Calcutta had sailed from Port Louis for the Cape of Good Hope, and the Creole for Java.—The Bengal Merchant, Barrosa, and Argo, of this port were at Port Louis, when the Lord Minto failed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

At the termination of the year 1813, it may be satisfactory to the public, to find in our columns, a list of the Ships and Vessels built in the several dock yards of this presidency, during that period; we accordingly have the pleasure herewith of presenting one, by which it appears, that in the course of the last twelve months 9,936 tons of shipping have been added to the wealth of the port of Calcutta:

LIST OF SHIPS BUILT, 1813.

Names.	*Tons.*	*Owners.*
Swallow, ...	330	Hogue, Davidson & Co.
Maria, ...	430	Ditto,
Radnor, ...	455	Ditto,
Ganges, ...	616	
Emma, ...	450	Captain Garden,
Lady Flora, ...	705	Mr. Stewart,
Success, ...	475	L. Barretto,
Lady Sophia, ...	320	
Vansittart, ...	1260	Hugh Read,
General Kydd, ..	1200	Captain Nairne,
Sufan, ...	523	Mr. Collingwood,
Moira, ...	630	Mr. Hemp,
Salamanca, ...	120	Mathew Smith,
Aurora, ...	130	Mr. Lackerstein,
Morning Star, ...	130	Ditto,
Airthire Lass, ...	461	Scott and Hunter,
Helen, ...	160	Mr. Stewart,
Hindoostan, ...	590	Bonner and Horsburgh,
Jane, ...	461	Scott and Hunter,
Phillippa, ...	550	Mr. Brightman.

Intelligence of the Barrosa's arrival from the Isle of France, is now hourly looked for in Calcutta, and the H. C.'s ship Marchioness of Exeter, may be considered as over due from Ceylon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—January 3d, Brig Countess of London, from Coringa.

5th Hon'ble C. Ship Marquis of Wellington Capt. J. Wood, from Calcutta 30th December.

DEPARTURES.—January 1st Ship Bombay Merchant, Captain J. Grant, for Bombay Ketch Ingram Packet, Capt. L. Chivers, for Masulepatam.

Calcutta Intelligence.

DECEMBER 31, 1813.

The tenth Calcutta Lottery will commence drawing to-morrow morning, in the Town-Hall.

Packets are open at the General Post Office, for the transmission of letters to England, direct, by the regular ships William Pitt and the Moffat, Sir William Pulteney, Tottenham and Northumberland extra Indiamen: also by the Streatham, via Amboyna, and by the Union, via Madras.

On Monday evening last a gentleman was thrown from his horse, near the Chouringhee road;—the animal ran into town, and an advertisement has issued from the Police Office for the recovery of "a new saddle and bridle" stolen from the horse:—such is the difference between London rogues and Calcutta thieves, for in the former city we rather suspect the *horse would have been stolen, from the saddle and bridle!*

JANUARY, 1st 1814.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 18, 1813.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, in contemplation of the important benefits to be derived to the public interests, from furnishing at least a proportion of the Junior Officers of the Honorable Company's Service, with the opportunity and means of competent instruction in the Country Languages; and His Lordship in Council deeming an extension of the present Establishment of the College of Fort William, to be the means by which this object may be most successfully accomplished, has been pleased under the Resolutions recorded in the Public Department, under date the 1st October 1813, to institute for this purpose in the College of Fort William, the Offices of Assistant Professors of the Arabic, Persian, Sanscrit, Hindoostanee, and Bengalee Languages.

On the same occasion, the Governor General in Council desirous of extending the indulgence of admission to the College of Fort William, to as great a number of Military Students as may be consistent with the interests and convenience of the Public service, further resolved, that such an addition be made to the existing Establishment of the College, as may be found necessary to the efficient instruction of Thirty Military Students in the several Dialects above named, and other kindred Languages of India.

By the adoption of this measure, His Lordship in Council has the satisfaction to observe that the Junior Officers of the Company's Army, possessing talents with a disposition to cultivate them, will not only be enabled, but encouraged, to devote their time and attention to the acquisition of those attainments, (and the Country Languages must be reckoned the foremost,) which are requisite to fit them for the discharge of the multifarious employments under Government.

His Lordship in Council will not permit himself to suppose, that the present indulgence is likely to be abused by persons applying for and obtaining admission into the College, from other motives than a sincere desire to improve and extend their knowledge of the Country Languages. In the event however of any instance occurring to the contrary, the fact must quickly become manifest, and a prompt and effectual remedy be applied at the very earliest appearance of irregularity of conduct, or inattention to the prescribed studies, or disregard of the Rules of the College. not a moment will be lost in withdrawing from such Students, permission to remain in College and in requiring them to rejoin their Corps.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to Establish such Rules regarding the admission of Military Students to the College of Fort William, under the present Regulation as His Excellency may judge necessary and proper.

The undermentioned Appointments by the Governor General in Council, recorded on the Proceedings of Government above referred to, are notified to the Army:—

Captain Weston, 20th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Assistant Professor of the Arabic and Persian Languages.

Lieutenant Price, 5th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Assistant Professor of Sanscrit, Bengalee and Hindoostanee Languages.

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Lieutenant R. Martin, 7th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Affiftant to the Profeſſor of Hindooſtance in the College, of Fort William.

The Appointments to have effect from the date of the Proceedings and Orders of Government, in which they are recorded reſpectively.

C. W. GARDINER,
Sec. to Gov. Mil. Dept.

The following diſtribution of the ſhips deſtined for Europe now in the river, is we believe correct, as far as can be known at preſent. The Marquis of Wellington, Princeſs Charlotte of Wales, Union, (2d) and Hugh Inglis, have been diſpatched, and will ſail from Saugor about the 6th inſtant for Madras, and from thence to the general rendezvous at Point de Galle.

The General Kyd and Vanſittart, will ſail in the latter end of next month.

The Streatham and Devonſhire, are to proceed to the Eaſtward. The Batavia is ordered to Bombay, as ſoon as practicable, and there to complete her lading for England.

The William Pitt, Pulteney, Moffat and Northumberland, compoſe the 2d fleet, and will join the others at Point de Galle, whence the whole will probably ſail before the beginning of March. The deſtinations of the other ſhips have not, we underſtand, been yet determined.

As the following article refers to a ſubject intereſting to every commander of a Veſſel, it will deſerve the attention of our nautical friends:

A Court Martial has been held in the River Medway, on board H. M. S. *Courageux* at which Sir Thomas Williams preſided, to try Capt. P. Wilkinſon, the Maſter, and Pilots, of that ſhip, for running her on ſhore on the S. W. reef of Anholt, on the night of the 13th of November, 1812, by which accident her rudder was knocked off: when the Court gave the following ſentence:—"That his Majeſty's ſhip *Courageux* having ſtruck on the ſaid reef was occaſioned by an error in the compaſſes, in conſequence of the Mariner's ſmall arms having been under the halfdeck, immediately under the binnacle, the ſtand of which arms had been recently raiſed, which muſt have increaſed their power over the ſaid compaſſes. The Court are further of opinion, that there is no blame whatever to be attached to Captain Wilkinſon, the Maſter, and Pilots; and doth therefore fully acquit them: and the ſaid Captain Wilkinſon, the Maſter, and Pilots are hereby acquitted accordingly."—W. Davidſon, Eſq. aſſiſted as Judge Advocate; Mr. J. Lockombe attend to aſſiſt the Priſoners tried, by permiſſion of the Court.

FREEMASONRY.

It is with the higheſt ſatisfaction that we are enabled to preſent to the public in the original French, the following intereſting Maſonic documents. The addreſs was preſented to the Right Honorable the Earl of Moira, K. G. &c. &c. &c. on the morning of Saturday laſt, by a deputation from the Lodge at Chandernagore, the members of which were ſeverally honored with a moſt gracious reception by His Excellency:—

A SON EXCELLENCE LE TRES-NOBLE COMTE MOIRA, &c. &c. &c. EX-GRAND-MAITRE DES LOGES D'ANGLETERRE.

Très noble Comte et illustre Frère,

Réunis d'Eſprit et de cœur à tous les francs-maçons des Respectables Loges de L'Ile de France, Madras et Calcutta, ceux de l'Orient de Chandernagore, à la louable imitation de ces Loges, dirigés par un mouvement unanime de reſpect et de vénération, nous députent vers Votre Excellence, pour la féliciter Sur Son heureuse arrivée dans cette capitale de l'Inde Anglaiſe, et lui exprimer le ſentiment intime de leur humilité Maçonnique, l'honnorante et la conſidérant comme l'une des premières lamières de l' ordre et le plus zélé de ſes défenſeurs.

D'après les efforts généreux de votre Excellence en Angleterre, pendant ſa ſublime dignité de Grand-maitre, tendent au bien général de l'art Royal, elle daignera, ſans doute, être le noble protecteur de tous les atteliers de l'Inde; celui particulièrement de Chandernagore, confie le dépot ſacré de ſes droits ſous la ſauve-garde de votre illuſtre dignité Maçonnique, et ſupplie votre Excellence, de le gratifier de ſes gracieuſes Bontés, il offre pour garant d'une faveur ſi diſtingaée le ſentiment de la plus reſpectueuſe et vive gratitude; Les francs-maçons qui le compoſent redoubleront de zèle ſous votre égide, et adreſſeront leurs veux au grand Architecte et puiſſant dispenſateur de l' univers, pour le remercier de leur avoir accordé un ſi ferme appui.

Jaloux de mériter les ſuffrages de votre Excellence, ces frères s'efforceront d'atteindre à vos ſublimes vertus Maçonniques, ils vous prendront pour le régulateur de leurs actions; ainſi donc, ſous votre puiſſant génie, l'édifice de l'art Royal S'élevera dans l'Inde au plus haut point de ſplendeur, et vous continuerez d'en être l'ornement et la gloire.

Que le grand Archetecte de l'Univers daigne prolonger les jours de votre Excellence au delà des bornes ordinaires, pour la proſpérité de l'ordre en général! c'eſt la ferveute invocation des premières lumières de la Loge de Chandernagore au nom de tous leurs freres; elles ont la haute faveur de ſe Souscrire,

De votre Excellence,
Très-noble Comte et illuſtre Frère,
Vos fidels Serviteurs,
Et affectionnés Frères, &c.
Fs. Fairie, *Venerable,*
J. Derry, *Premier Surveillant,*
J. Berchon de Fontaine, *Second Surveillant,*
Henry de La Baye, *Secretaire,*
Gaudinbu Tail, *Orateur.*

Upon which His Lordship made the following gracious and truly maſonic reply, a tranſlation of which (to diffuſe the admirable leſſon it inculcates as widely as poſſible,) we take the liberty to annex:

REPONSE DE SON EXCELLENCE.

Mes Freres,

Je ſuis très flattè et infiniment ſatisfait de l'adreſſe Maçonnique que vous me preſentez, ſoyez l'organe de mes ſentimens auprès de frères de votre Loge, aſſurez-les que je profiterai de toutes les occaſions qui ſe préſenteront pour favoriſer vos travaux, et même ſi je puis adoucir votre ſort je le ferai avec plaiſir.—J'ai été très ſatisfait en paſſant à l'Ile de France d'y voir toutes les loges travailiant d'une manière fort régulière.

TRANSLATION.

"Brethren,

"I am much flattered and infinitely ſatisfied with the Maſonic Addreſs which you preſent to me. Be the organ of my ſentiments to the brethren of your Lodge, aſſure them that I ſhall avail myſelf of every occaſion which may occur to countenance your working, and alſo if I can ſoften your fate I ſhall do ſo with pleaſure.

"I was well ſatisfied whilſt at the Iſle of France, to ſee the very regular manner in which all the Lodges worked."

On Monday laſt the anniverſary of St. John was celebrated by the Maſons of Calcutta, the ſeveral lodges of whom aſſembled at an early hour at the rooms of brother Moore, whence they proceeded in grand proceſſion to St. John's Church; the attendance of the brethren was extremely numerous on this occaſion, and preceeded by the excellent band of the 24th regiment of foot, the ancient and modern Maſons entered the Church about half paſt ten, in the body of which ſeats had been reſerved for their accommodation; the congregation was otherwiſe moſt numerous and reſpectable, and an appropriate diſcourſe was delivered by the Reverend Dr. Ward, grand chaplain of the provincial grand lodge for Britiſh India, from the 17th verſe 15th chapter of St. John's goſpel, "These things "I command you, that ye love one another." after divine ſervice the Maſons returned in proceſſion, and ſeveral of the lodges concluded the day with dinners at Moores rooms:—the ball and ſupper announced in our laſt, were poſtponed till a future occaſion.

It is underſtood that the Right Honorable the Earl of Moira, K. G. &c. &c. &c. has, as grand maſter of Maſonry for British India, inſtituted a provincial grand lodge in this city, of which the following officers are already named:

Acting Grand Maſter—A. Seton, Eſq.
Deputy Grand Maſter—Sir W. Keir,
Senior Grand Warden—H. T. Colebrooke, Eſq.
Junior Grand Warden—Commodore Hayes,
Grand Sword Bearer—Honorable C. R. Lindſay,
Grand Treaſurer—H. Alexander, Eſq.
Grand Secretary—Captain J. W. Taylor,
Grand Tyler—G. Woodſworth, Eſq.
Grand Chaplain—The Revd. Dr. Ward,
Six Grand Stewards.

Madras Intelligence.

January 8, 1814.

A Party, conſiſting of about two hundred, was entertained on Saturday laſt, by his Excellency the Honorable the Governor, at the Banqueting Room, in the Government Gardens—The Company aſſembled in the Gallery, from whence they deſcended to the principal floor, on the Band playing the National tune of God ſave the King—The Tables diſplayed every luxury—and the Party did not riſe from dinner until paſt eleven o'clock.

Mowbray Houſe, the elegant dwelling of the Honorable Sir John Newbolt, was brilliantly illuminated on Monday evening—on the occaſion of a Ball and Supper given by Lady Newbolt to a party of friends.—Variegated lamps were ſuſpended from the doors and windows, which aided by rich cut Glaſs Chandeliers, gave the apartments a moſt elegant and finiſhed appearance—The Dance commenced before nine o'clock, and was kept up with great glee, until about 11—when the Company were regaled with a moſt excellent Supper—after which dancing recommenced, and was kept up with conſiderable ſpirit, until early on Tueſday morning.

Letters from Pondicherry ſtate, that Sir Home Popham in his Majeſty's Ship Stirling Caſtle, left that Port on Friday laſt, for Trincomallie.

The Seſſion of Oyer, Terminer and General Goal Delivery, which was held on Tueſday laſt concluded the ſame day, there being only one priſoner, from the interior, whoſe caſe came under the cognizance of the Grand Jury, who threw out the Bill.

On Wedneſday laſt arrived the Honorable Company's Ship Marquis Wellington, Captain J. Wood, from Calcutta left 30th December.

Extract of a Letter from a Paſſenger on board His Majeſty's late ſloop Rhodian, when ſhe was loſt:

"On the 14th February I ſailed from Porto Bello, in his Majeſty's ſhip Rhodian, with a convoy. On the 21ſt ſaw the land, and made ſail for Plumb Point, we were then making a foot water an hour; the crew on ſhort allowance of proviſions and having on board 400,000 dollars for Britiſh houſes, and a ſtrong current, induced us to uſe every exertion to get into port. After making Plumb Point, on its coming dark we ſteered for the light commonly ſeen at Port Royal Point, which unfortunately was a light in the Victualling Office; and about ſeven o'clock ſaw the breakers off Little Plumb Point; to avoid which every exertion was made, but it was too late, ſhe ſtruck in about five minute after: ſignals were inſtantly made, anchors got out, boats laden with treaſure, heavy ſtores, maſts and yards ſtruck, but all to no purpoſe. The gale increaſed, carried away our cable, and rendered it impoſſible for boats to come alongſide to give further aſſiſtance, and at daylight ſhe bilged. We however ſucceeded, during the day, in ſaving all the treaſure and her ſtores. Captain Boſs now thought of ſaving his crew, but by this time it had become ſo tempeſtuous as to upſet all his boats in the ſurf, and no other alternative remained but a raft, which ſucceeded twice in getting on ſhore, but the third time it upſet, & every perſon was waſhed off and forced on the beach by the ſurf. Fortunately a great number of people were preſent, who went in after them, rolled them on the ſand, and took them to the Hoſpital—only one of whom died.

"There was now no means of getting Capt. Boſs on ſhore, and the few left with him: he made a ſignal, with a hand from the bows of the brig, for us on ſhore to proceed to the Dock yard; which, I aſſure you, was a trying ſcene, to ſee ſo many fine ſeamen (who but the other day came in with ſix prizes from a ſhort cruize of three weeks, one a privateer, that had engaged both the brig and her boats for a conſiderable time) now ſupporting each other to the Hoſpital, and every now and then looking behind them at their Captain left on the wreck, whom they doated on; fortunately after ſun ſet it moderated a little, and Captain Boſs and thoſe that were left behind, were ſaved by a boat from the exertions of all the Officers and People on board. More than two-thirds of them were obliged to go to the Hoſpital. About a fortnight after Captain Boſs, his Officers, and crew, were tried by a Court, for the loſs of the Rhodian, and all of them were moſt fully acquitted."

BOMBAY.

Marriage.]—On Thurſday the 20th Inſtant by the Revd. N. Wade Captain James Sutherland to Miſs Cherry, eldeſt daughter of the late John Hector Cherry Eſq. Member of Council at this Preſedincy.

Deaths.]—On the 19th Inſtant, at Doctor Maxwell's Houſe at Colaba; Thomas Dickſon, Eſq. Surgeon on the Madras Eſtabliſhment.

At Kaira, Lieutenant William Havard 2d Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry, ſincerely and deſervedly lamented by every officer in the corps, who all individually eſteemed and appreciated Lieutenant Havard's excellent qualities, and of which, goodneſs of heart and mildneſs of diſpoſition were preminent.

BENGAL.

Births.]—On Friday laſt, Mrs. Eede, of a Daughter.

On Thurſday laſt, the 23d inſtant, Mrs. T. Jones, of a Son.

On the 15th inſtant, Mrs. R. Wallace, of a Daughter.

At Meerut, on the 2d November, the Lady of Lieut. William James, Aid-de-Camp to Major General Marſhall, of a Daughter.

At the ſame place, on the 6th of November the Lady of Lieutenant James Rainey, of the 7th Regiment, Native Cavalry, of a Son.

Deaths.]—On Friday evening laſt, the Infant Daughter of Mr. F. Diſſent, aged 15 days.

On Wedneſday the 15th inſtant, at the Inſane Hoſpital, Mr. Le Vaſſeur, a French Gentleman.

At Sea, on the 20th November, laſt, on board the Ship Juliana, Captain B. F. Cauty; he has left a widow and three children to lament his loſs.

At Delhi, on the 25th ultimo, after a ſhort illneſs of four days, in the 20th year of her age, Mrs. Babonau, the Wife of Mr. Henry Babonau, Junior; an amiable young woman, ſincerely and deſervedly lamented by her diſconſolate huſband, and a numerous circle of Relatives and Friends.

Lately at Moorſhedabad, G. Webb, Eſq. third judge of the Moorſhedabad Court Of Appeal.

Yeſterday morning, after a fevere illneſs of upwards of 6 months, Mr. John McLean, formerly an Aſſiſtant Teacher at the Upper Orphan School, at Kidderpore, aged 49 years; leaving a widow and three helpleſs children in the greateſt pecuniary diſtreſs.

CEYLON.

Birth.—At Betticolou on the 3d inſt. the Lady of Captain Gray, of H. M. 1st Ceylon Regt. Commanding that Garriſon, of a Son.

Deaths.—At Columbo, on the 20th inſt. Dr. James Anderſon, Deputy Inſpector of Hoſpitals, and head of the Medical Department in the Iſland of Ceylon.

By the Death of this Gentleman, his friends have loſt a ſincerely reſpected member of their ſociety who will long and deſervedly be regretted by him and his King and country have been deprived of a zealous and honourable officer, who ſerved during the laſt nineteen years of his life, with more than common reputation in great Britain, in Egypt, at the Cape of good Hope, in Spain and Portugal and latterly in this Iſland. The whole of Dr. Anderſon's conduct has been marked with the approbation favor and friendſhip of all his immideate ſuperiors! particulary of Major General Clay long his commanding officer in the Seventeenth Dragoon and of thoſe diſtinguiſhed generals Sir Thomas Gatham and Sir Rowland Hill, His remains were attended to the grave yeſterday morning by the whole of His Majeſty's civil and Military Servants at this ſtation.

At Jaffna, on the 13th inſt. Mrs. Fritz. the Lady of C. D. Fritz, Eſqr. Regiſter of the 2d Diviſion of the Supreme Court.

On the 14th Inſtant Mrs. Rackett, the Lady of—Rackett, Eſqr. Son of the late Commander of Jaffna.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

May 13, 1813.

A perſon lately carrying, from the Eaſt coaſt of Fife a hundred rabbits, to occupy a warren in the Weſtern Iſlands hired a room for them, for the night, at an Inn, at Cupar, and putting them all into it, and giving them greens and food he ſhut the door and having refreſhed himſelf, went to bed. A Gentleman arrived, juſt afterwards, who had ſupper, and went to bed, which happened to be in the room contiguous to the rabbits but he knew nothing of their being there.—about the middle of the night, and in the midſt of his ſleep, the door between his room and the rabbits not being locked, a gale of wind ariſing, the door ſuddenly opened, and the whole of the rabbits ruſhing from their own room, ran into the Gentleman's, ſome running over his face, hands, and other parts of his body, both above and below the bed, and many of them ſeeking for ſhelter under the blankets. The Gentleman, awaking ſuddenly, was much alarmed, and roared for help, but none appeared. Their keeper was aſleep, as well as every one elſe in the houſe.—Thinking himſelf ſurrounded by a thouſand devils which he found before, behind, and round him, he at length found the door, and ran down ſtairs naked in the dark. The rabbits as much afraid as the Gentleman, following him, went down ſtairs before him, and it was not many minutes till the whole houſe was in an uproar. When the candle was lighted nothing appeared. The rabbits have diſperſed, and hid themſelves in different parts of the houſe. Hungary waters, ſpirits, &c. were brought to recover the Gentleman, and it was not till the rabbit man appeared, and found his rabbits gone, that he could comprehend what had happened to him.

A man in the employ of the Eaſt India Company, who reſides at Bethnal green, has undertaken, for a wager of one guinea, to eat twelve pounds of rich plum-pudding for ſeven ſucceſſive days—making in the whole eighty four pounds.—When we hear of theſe gormandizing monſters, we cannot be ſurpriſed at the price of proviſions.

London,—May 22.

The leading features of the plan for the advantage of the Navy, propoſed by Rear-Admiral the Earl of Galloway, upon the late motion of the Earl of Darnley, are to improve the ſituation of the Warrant Officers of the Ships of War, whoſe pay has been in a very ſmall degree augmented from the time of Queen Anne; to increaſe the Petty Officers by including the Quarter Gunners and to requite the invaluable ſervices of all the Petty Officers by a ſuperior pay, and other advantages. Thus to provide for many prime ſeamen—to encourage many more—and to reduce the influence of American ſeduction. The Earl of Galloway likewiſe ſtrongly inculcated the neceſsity of a voluntary regiſtration of an adequate number of prime ſeamen before the eſtabliſhment of any peace with France; and this to be accompliſhed by the means of various rewards, to be granted to thoſe prime men who enrol their names, added to a ſmall retaining pay,

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Sir R. Wilſon has ſent to England a moſt ſtriking likeneſs of the gallant Hetman Count

Platoff, which he lately received from that amiable and highly diſtinguiſhed General. It was accompanied by the following letter, which is truly characteriſtic of the ſimplicity and nobleneſs of his mind :

To Brigadier-General Sir Robert Wilſon.
Kaiſch, March 9, 1810.

I have had the honor of being known to you for a long while. We have fought together in two wars againſt the enemy, and you have ſhared the dangers of them with us, ſo that it gives me pleaſure to make uſe of your friendſhip. As a ſure mark of my regard, I ſend you herewith my picture. and I beg you will give me your's in return. A friendſhip like our's ought to deſcend to our children, who, after the example of their fathers will entertain for each other ſincere love and friendſhip. I remain, with ſincere regard, &c.

Count PLATOFF."

DECLARATION OF HIS IMPERIAL, ROYAL AND APOSTOLICK MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.—PUBLISHED AT VIENNA FROM THE IMPERIAL PRESS—1813.

The local poſition of the Auſtrian Monarchy, its extenſive connections with other powers, and its importance in the ſcale of European States, have neceſſarily involved it in moſt of the Wars which have devaſtated Europe for theſe laſt twenty years.

Throughout the whole of theſe diſaſtrous conteſts, the conduct of his Imperial Majeſty, has been actuated by one uniform principle of general policy.

A friend to peace, as well from inclination, as from a ſenſe of his duty, and the love he bears his ſubjects; having no ſchemes of conqueſt or aggrandiſement, he has never taken up arms but when compelled by neceſſity to defend himſelf, from the anxious ſolicitude with which the fate of other ſtates could not fail to inſpire him, as inſeparably connected with the preſervation of his own; or the danger of ſeeing the ſocial compact of all Europe, overturned by the exceſſive and unbridled ambition of a ſingle power.

It is only in conformity to the principles of order and good faith, that his Majeſty has ever wiſhed to live or reign; it is in their cauſe alone, that Auſtria has fought.

If in this diſaſtrous ſtruggle, the deepeſt wounds have been inflicted on his Monarchy, he can ſtill conſole himſelf with the reflection of never having ſtaked the fate of his Empire on the ſucceſs of uſeleſs enterpriſes—nor liſtened to the dictates of paſſion:—and he feels the ſatisfaction of being able to juſtify every reſolution he has adopted in the eyes of his God, his people, his contemporaries and poſterity.

The War of 1809, in ſpite of the beſt combined meaſures, would have reduced the State to the brink of ruin, had not the immortal valour and patriotiſm of every claſs in the Monarchy, prevailed over the influence of adverſe fortune.

The national honor, and ancient glory of the Auſtrian arms, have been maintained amidſt all the calamities of that War; but precious Provinces have been loſt, and Auſtria has been deprived, by the ceſſion of her coaſts on the Adriatick, of all maritime commerce, that great ſource and promoter of her national induſtry and proſperity.

The conſequences of this ſacrifice would have been ſtill more deeply felt, had not the ſame pernicious ſyſtem been extended to the whole Continent; where its operation was generally deſtructive of commercial intercourſe, and broke off, almoſt all connexion between the different ſtates.

The progreſs and reſult of that War, have impreſſed his Majeſty with a thorough conviction of the impoſſibility of preventing, immediately, or effectually, the political overthrow of Europe.

The iſolated efforts, made by diffrent ſtates for their own immediate preſervation, far from putting a ſtop to the general calamity, only tended to extirpate the independant forces ſtill in exiſtence; to accelerate the deſtruction of ſocial order, and to annihilate all hope of forming an effectual coalition for the future.

Actuated by ſuch a connection, his Majeſty felt how advantageous it would be to arreſt, through the medium of a peace if only for a few years, the devaſtating torrent, whoſe ſtill encreaſing preponderance made this peace abſolutely neceſſary for the repoſe of his Empire, and the re-eſtabliſhment of its Finances, both Civil and Military, as well as to afford the neighbouring ſtates an opportunity, of profiting by an interval of tranquillity, to purſue a ſyſtem of prudence and activity, that might enable them to take advantage of a more favourable epoch.—To obtain ſuch a peace, under the menacing aſpect of the times, was impoſſible, but by an extraordinary determination, and the Emperor felt it and took his reſolutions accordingly. It was for the welfare of his Monarchy, for the intereſts of the ſacred cauſe of humanity, for the purpoſe of oppoſing a barrier to incalculable evils; to give, in fact, a pledge for the introduction of a better order of things, that His Majeſty offered up as a ſacrifice, the deareſt object of his heart.

It was from motives greatly elevated above all common conſideration;—it was by the effort of a mind prepared to encounter all the miſrepreſentation of the moment, that a tie was formed; which, at the termination of an unequal conteſt, was at once calculated, to inſpire a depreſſed and ſuffering power with a feeling of ſecurity, and to inſtill a ſenſe of moderation and juſtice, into her victorious adverſary; thus preparing the way on all ſides, for a return of that balance of power and influence, without which, a coalition of ſtates, only conſtitutes a commonality of misfortune. The Emperor conceived himſelf the better entitled to indulge in ſuch a hope, as at the Epoch when this tie was formed, the Emperor Napoleon had attained that point in his career, when it became politically expedient for him, to prefer a confirmation of his poſſeſſions, to a reſtleſs longing after new acquiſitions.

A further extenſion of power, to a nation whoſe conqueſts already greatly exceeded their juſt limits, became dangerous—not only to France, groaning under the weight of her victories, but to the perſonal intereſts of the monarch, when rightly underſtood.

France, neceſſarily loſt in ſolidity, what ſhe gained in extent, whilſt the edifice of perſonal grandeur raiſed by her ruler, acquired ſuch an acceſſion of ſtrength and conſolidation, by his alliance with the Imperial, and moſt ancient houſe in Chriſtendom, that all plans of aggrandiſement for the future could only tend to diſturb, and weaken an obvious and wholeſome ſyſtem of policy, pointed out by the law of ſelf preſervation, to a Monarch crowned with glory and ſucceſs like the ruler of France.

This policy, which all Europe, and ſo many diſpairing nations fervently implored of Heaven to inſpire, juſtified the Emperor in believing that ſuch powerful and accumulated motives, could not but prevail over the ſingle attraction of Ambition. It is not the fault of Auſtria, that theſe flattering hopes have not been realized.

After vain efforts, and immenſe ſacrifices of every kind, continued for a ſeries of years, reaſons were not wanting, in order to juſtify an attempt to derive benefit, by conſiderance and great ſacrifices:—ſince the torrents of blood that had been ſhed, produced no other reſult than to heap up piles of Ruins in every direction: —At all events, his Majeſty can never regret having made the Experiment.

The year 1810 had not yet expired; the war ſtill ravaged Spain and the people of Germany had ſcarcely time to breathe after the devaſtations inflicted by their late conteſts, when the Emperor Napoleon, in a fatal moment conceived the deſign of uniting to the map of Countries that bear the name of the French Empire, a conſiderable portion of the North of Germany; and at the ſame time, to deprive the ancient Hanſeatic Towns, Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lubeck, not only of their political and commercial exiſtence, but of their actual means of ſubſiſtence. This act of violence, was committed without the leaſt provocation; appearing even without any of thoſe forms, which might pretend to extenuate its execution—without warning, or communication to any of the Cabinets of Europe—ſolely under the arbitrary pretext (which is in fact anullity) that the War with England made it neceſſary.

At the ſame time, that cruel ſyſtem was executed with unexampled rigour, which muſt entail ruin on all the commerce of the globe, while it ſacrifices the independance, the welfare, the public finances and the private fortune of all nations, to the vain hope of forcibly obtaining a reſult, which, if happily it were not impoſſible to accompliſh, would inf-llibly involve Europe for a long period, in miſery, impotence and barbariſm.

The decree which exhibited the novelty of a French Government upon the ſea Coaſt of Germany, under the title of the thirty ſecond military diviſion, was of itſelf ſufficiently alarming; but it became ſtill more ſo, when viewed as the certain preſage of future encroachment.

This decree overturned at one blow, the eſtabliſhed ſyſtem of natural frontiers, which, though often violated, was ſtill acknowledged as exiſting in France: and even cancelled the acts of the Emperor Napoleon himſelf, for it ſpared neither the princes of the confederation of the Rhine, not the King of Weſtphalia. This new line of demarcation, traced out apparently by mere caprice, was drawn indiſcriminately through provinces, and acroſs rivers, without the ſmalleſt reſpect for treaties, either ancient or modern. It cut off the centre, and the ſouth of Germany, from all communication with the North ſea; ſtrode over the Elbe, ſeparated Denmark from Germany, encroached upon the ſhores of the Baltic, and ſeemed to approach towards the Pruſſian fortreſſes upon the Oder which were ſtill garriſoned by French troops.

The whole of this occupation of territory, however obviouſly violating every right of poſſeſſion, and all lines of demarcation, whether geographical, military, or political, could nevertheleſs, only be regarded as a prelude to other meaſures of a more deciſive nature; which aimed at no leſs than transforming the half of Germany into a French province, and thus rendering the Emperor Napoleon ſovereign of the Continent, in the true acceptation of the term.

Ruſſia and Pruſſia were aggrieved beyond all the other continental powers, by this exorbitant and arbitrary extenſion of the French territory. The Pruſſian Monarchy, ſtripped of her Sea Coaſt—debarred from all freedom of action, and deprived of every means of re-eſtabliſhing her armies, appeared to advance with rapid ſtrides towards her final diſſolution.

Ruſſia, greatly diſquieted already upon her weſtern Frontier, by the arbitrary tranſformation of the city of Dantzick (declared free by the treaty of Tilſit) into a Fortreſs, and ſeeing a great part of Poland become a provice of France, foreſaw the moſt imminent danger to the German and Poliſh provinces, from the encroachments of France upon the coaſt which ſhe viewed as new chains forging for Pruſſia.—From that moment, a rupture between Ruſſia and France became inevitable.

Auſtria could not contemplate this new ſtorm with indifference. The Theatre of War muſt, in any caſe, trench upon her Provinces, which were by no means in a complete ſtate of defence, the derangement of her finances, having retarded her military preparations. The conteſt into which Ruſſia was about to enter, taken in a general point of view, preſented a very alarming appearance; becauſe it would commence under the ſame unfavourable circumſtances, accompanied by a ſimilar want of co-operation as the other powers, added to the ſame diſproportionate means; and conſequently, with as little hopes of ſucceſs as former Wars of the ſame deſcription.

His Majeſty the Emperor, employed every means of amicable intervention with both parties, to avert the ſtorm. No human wiſdom could then foreſee, that the failure of theſe concilitory meaſures would produce effects, ſo much more diſaſtrous to the Emperor Napoleon than to his adverſaries—but ſo it had been decreed by the Omnipotent.

Up to the very commencement of hoſtilities, his Majeſty endeavored to conciliate matters; although placed in a ſituation, as delicate as it was dangerous: having to maintain the ſafety of his own ſtates, without committing the eſſential intereſts of the neighbouring powers.

On the other hand, a ſyſtem of unarmed neutrality (the only one the Emperor Napoleon would liſten to) was inadmiſible according to the ſimpleſt maxims of Policy, and could only have been conſtrued into a feeble attempt to evade a problem too difficult for ſolution.

A power of ſo much political importance as Auſtria, could not refuſe to take a part in the affairs of Europe—neither could ſhe put herſelf in a poſition equally prepared for peace or War, without loſing her weight and influence in all grand deliberations, whilſt no guarrantee could be obtained for the ſafety of her own frontiers.

To declare war againſt France, would have been, under exiſting circumſtances, a meaſure equally imprudent and unjuſt.

The Emperor Napoleon had given no perſonal provocation, ſufficient to juſtify any acts of hoſtility on the part of Auſtria; and beſides reſorting to the common methods, of remonſtrance, and conciliatory counſel, all hope had not then vaniſhed, of producing ſome ſalutary effect by a dexterous appeal to the friendly connexion lately eſtabliſhed between the two powers.

Such a reſolution, beſides its immediate effect on the general intereſts of the ſtate, would moreover, have been the means of eſtabliſhing the principal Theatre of War in the heart of the Auſtrian dominions, which it could not have long maintained; embarraſſed as that monarchy was, by the inefficient ſtate of her means of defence.

In this painful ſituation, His Majeſty had no alternative but to enter into an alliance with France, but at the ſame time, it would have been contrary to the duties and principles of the Emperor, as well as at variance with the repeated declarations of his Cabinet, had he really declared in favor of France, according to the genuine acceptation of the phraſe.

His Majeſty had a double view in ſigning the treaty of the 14th March 1812.—His firſt object, as the treaty itſelf ſufficiently indicates, was to avail himſelf of every poſſible means, to influence ſooner or later, the re-eſtabliſhment of peace; and ſecondly to aſſume throughout the whole extent of his Dominions, ſuch an attitude as would in the event of peace being unattainable, or the event of the War making deciſive meaſures neceſſary, enable Auſtria to maintain her independance, and to purſue, under every poſſible exigency, a prudent and equitable ſyſtem of policy. For this reaſon, Auſtria only ſtipulated, for the co-operation of a determinate, and comparatively a very ſmall proportion of her forces; and all thoſe which already exiſted in the country, and could be aſſembled at will, took no ſhare in the war.—The Auſtrian territory, by a ſort of tacit convention, was regarded as neutral by all the Belligerent Powers; and the true meaning and aim of the ſyſtem adopted by his Majeſty, was perfectly well underſtood; not only by France and Ruſſia, but by every enlightened politician in Europe.

The Campaign of 1812 has furniſhed a memorable example of the manner, in which the greateſt enterprize, aided by the moſt ſtupendous force, and conducted by the ableſt Commander, may end in total failure, when that Leader is induced by a miſtaken confidence in his military talents, to overſtep the limits, and to contemn the precepts, of nature and wiſdom.

An illuſion of glory enticed the Emperor Napoleon to penetrate to the centre of the Ruſsian Empire, and a miſtaken policy made him believe himſelf able to dictate a peace at Moſcow, which ſhould parallele the Ruſsian Empire for half a century and enable him to return victorious to France.

When the noble firmneſs diſplayed by the Emperor of Ruſsia—the high deeds of his warriors, and the incorruptible fidelity of his people, had diſſipated this dream, no time was allowed him for vain and unprofitable regret; but the whole French army was diſperſed and deſtroyed, and in leſs than four months, the ſeat of War was transferred from the Dnieper, and the Dwina, to the Oder, and the Elbe.

This rapid and extraordinary reverſe of fortune, became the preface of an important revolution throughout the whole ſyſtem of European politicks. The ballance of Ruſsia, Great Britain, and Sweden, formed a rallying point to all the ſurrounding nations.

Pruſsia, which had for a long time taken the ſpirited reſolution of reſorting to the laſt extremity; of Preferring even an immediate political extinction, to the lingering agony ſhe endured, from an oppreſsive Power which preyed upon her vitals; availed herſelf of this favourable moment, to throw herſelf into the arms of the Allies; whilſt ſeveral of the minor German princes, were ready to follow her example.

Already, the eager wiſhes of the populace every where anticipated the regular but tardy proceedings of Government. A ſpirit of independance, a deſire of exerciſing their own Laws, a keen ſenſe of the indignities offered to their national honour, and indignation againſt the tyranny of a foreign power appeared to kindle in every breaſt.

His Majeſty the Emperor, too enlightened not to view this univerſal feeling, as the natural reſult of the violent tenſion that had preceded it, and too juſt to contemplate it with diſpleaſure; ſought only to render it inſtrumental to the general welfare of Europe, by adopting a ſeries of matured and well combined meaſures.

Ever ſince the beginning of December, the Auſtrian Cabinet had taken deciſive ſteps to incline the Emperor Napoleon to adopt an equitable and pacific line of policy, for reaſons which affected his own immediate welfare, as well as the intereſts of the world at large; and theſe ſuggeſtions were repeatedly, and forcibly, reiterated.

It was ſuppoſed that the remembrance of paſt misfortunes; the neceſsity of reſorting to the moſt vigorous and effectual means of repairing his loſſes; the decided repugnance of the French nation, and of all the ſtates involved in her fate, to the proſecution of a War, which while it held forth no proſpect of remuneration, exhauſted the means, and deranged the finances of the interior; in fine, it was hoped that a ſerious reflection on the uncertain termination of this new and dreadful criſis, would induce the Emperor Napoleon to liſten to the repreſentations, of Auſtria. The tone of theſe repreſentations, was perfectly well ſuited to exiſting circumſtances; it was as firm as the magnitude of the object required, and at the ſame time as conciliatory, as a deſire of ſucceſs, and ſubſiſting amicable relations, could render it. Doubtleſs no one would expect, that overtures ſpringing from a ſource ſo pure, would have been rejected; but the very manner in which they were received, and the ſtriking contraſt between the ſentiment of Auſtria, and the conduct of the Emperor Napoleon, at the moment when theſe attempts miſcarried, deſtroyed all thoſe flattering hopes at once. Inſtead of diſſipating in moderate language, the gloomy apprehenſion entertained with regard to the future; inſtead of endeavouring to calm the general deſpair that prevailed; the firſt authorities of France haughtily announced their determination, never to liſten to any terms of peace, which did not preſerve inviolate the integrity of the French Empire, according to the French interpretation of the term; or, which ſhould infringe upon any of thoſe provinces, ſhe had ſo arbitrarily annexed to her Empire. Sometimes, they mentioned with indignation and menace, ſometimes, with a bitter ſneer, ſuch eventual conditions, as the will of the Emperor Napoleon ſhould dictate; fearful, apparently, that they had not indicated with ſufficient clearneſs, this decided intention to make no eſſential ſacrifice, for the reſtoration of general tranquillity.

Theſe hoſtile manifeſtoes, drew upon Auſtria the inconvenience of preſenting in a falſe and diſadvantageous light, thoſe pacific exhortations, which ſhe (oſtenſibly with the knowledge and conſent of France) ſubmitted to the other powers. The ſovereigns leagued againſt France, oppoſed to every propoſal for negociation, made by Auſtria, the public declarations of the French Emperor.

When the Emperor, in the month of March laſt, ſent a miniſter to the Court of London, to invite England to take a part in the negociations for peace, the Britiſh miniſter anſwered that he could not believe Auſtria herſelf entertained the ſlighteſt hopes of peace; the Emperor Napoleon, having evinced during the Armiſtice, ſuch ſentiments as could only tend to render the War eternal.

This anſwer was the more painful to His Majeſty, as its truth was incontrovertible.

Auſtria nevertheleſs continued to purſuade the French Emperor in the moſt diſtinct and forcible terms of the urgent neceſsity for Peace reſting in each proceeding of that nature, in the conviction, that the exorbitant preponderance of France, having deſtroyed the equilibrium and order of Europe, no laſting peace could take place, without limits being ſet to that preponderance. At the ſame time His Majeſty took every neceſſary meaſure to reinforce, and concentrate his armies. The Emperor felt that Auſtria ought to be prepared for War, if its intervention in favour of Peace ſhould prove illuſive. His Majeſty was not otherwiſe more cautious in his deſigns, than that the chance of his participation in the War, might not be omitted in his calculations. The ſituation of affairs could not long ſubſiſt as hitherto. The Emperor felt it as a conviction, and on this he forwarded his proceedings. His opinion was ſtrengthened by the ill ſucceſs of every attempt he had hitherto made for a pacific arrangement. The reſult was eaſily to be calculated. It was neceſſary to change the order of affairs, either by negociation or by force of Arms.

The Emperor Napoleon had not only foreſeen the preparations of Auſtria but conſidered them neceſſary and had recommended and approved of them on ſeveral occaſions. He had ſufficient reaſon to know that His Majeſty the Emperor would ſpurn, at a moment ſo deciſive for the fate of the world, every perſonal or tranſient conſideration—that he would only conſult the laſting good of his Empire and the States which ſurrounded him, and that he would only decide upon powerful motives.

The Auſtrian Cabinet had always expreſſed itſelf in a manner that would not admit of a different interpretation—and no one had a right to expect that the Emperor would lend himſelf to diſturb again the Peace of Europe.

Notwithſtanding this, France was not content with acknowledging that the mediation of Auſtria would be an armed mediation—but more than once declared that in the exiſting ſtate of affairs, Auſtria ought not to remain content with a ſecondary part, but ſhould preſent itſelf on the ſcene with an impoſing force and decide the difference as a principal power.

Whatever were the hopes or fears that France placed in Auſtria this avowal contained the previous juſtification of the ſteps taken by His Majeſty the Emperor.

Events were thus far developed when the Emperor Napoleon left Paris to arreſt the progreſs of the arms of the Allies. The enemy itſelf has rendered homage to the valour manifeſted by the Ruſsian and Pruſsian troops in the ſanguinary battles of the month of May.

It is as much, to the ſuperiority in number of the French armies & the military genius which the whole world attributes to their Chief, as to the political combinations which directed the enterprizes of the Allied Sovereigns, that the opening of the Campaign proved unfavourable to them: they departed from the ſuppoſition on which they acted, that the cauſe for which they fought could not long remain a perſonal conſideration that ſooner or later, in ſucceſs as in misfortune, every State which was not entirely deprived of liberty and every independant army would fly to their banners. They did not therefore neglect the enthuſiaſm of their troops which guided them at the moment, and reſerved a conſiderable portion of their forces for this purpoſe, that furniſhed with more extenſive means, they might obtain a more ſucceſsful reſult. For this reaſon and to wait the developement of their reſources they conſented to ſign the Armiſtice.

In the mean time the War by the retreat of the Allies had taken an appearance which could not but convince the Emperor that it would be impoſſible to remain longer a quiet ſpectator of the event.—The ſituation of the Pruſsian Monarchy forcibly occupied the attention of his Majeſty.

The Emperor perſuaded himſelf that the re-eſtabliſhment of the power of Pruſsia would be the firſt ſtep towards that of the political ſyſtem of Europe.—The danger which menaced her appeared to be that of his own Empire.

The Emperor Napoleon had notified to the Court of Vienna as early as the month of April that he conſidered the deſtruction of the Pruſsian Monarchy as a natural conſequence of its defection from the Alliance of France, and the continuation of the War,—and that, it only depended upon Auſtria, to reunite to its ſtates the moſt important and valuable of its provinces. This Declaration clearly proved the neceſsity of neglecting no means to ſave this power.—If this end, was not to be attained by a reaſonable peace, Ruſsia and Pruſsia ought to be ſupported by an efficacious cooperation.—With this view, on which, even France could not be deceived, his Majeſty continued his military preparations with indefatigable activity. He left his capital early in June and repaired to the neighbourhood of the ſeat of war, that on the one hand he might, with more probability of ſucceſs, negotiate a peace the firſt object of his wiſhes, and on the other accelerate with more energy the preparations for War if there remained no other courſe to be adopted by Auſtria.

Shortly before this, the Emperor Napoleon had announced, that he had made a propoſition for a congreſs, at Prague, which was to be compoſed of the plenipotentiaries of France, the United States of America, Denmark, the King of Spain and all the allies on the one hand, and on the other, the plenipoten-

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1814.

(Continued from the last Page.)

States of England, Ruſsia, Pruſsia, the Spaniſh Inſurgents and the other allies of the Belligerent maſs, to arrange the basis of a lasting peace. It was absolutely unknown at Vienna, where intelligence of this circumstance, was received, but through the medium of the public print to whom this propoſition was addreſſed, by what means, in what diplomatic form, and by what organ, it was to be effected.

So little was comprehended in this intelligence, how the execution of a project of this nature, was to be effected, in what manner a negotiation for Peace formed by an union of such heterogeneous elements might be established, which could either fix a basis universally adopted, of propose a general plan, that it was permitted to consider it rather as a dream of the imagination than as a serious invitation to a grand political arrangement.

Intimately acquainted with the difficulties which presented themselves in forming a general peace, the Austrian Cabinet had for some time, turned its attention to the question—whether an event so desireable might not be attained by degrees; and it had conceived the possibility of a Continental Peace equally acceptable to France, Ruſsia, and Pruſsia.

It was not for an instant that Austria forgot the necessity and the inestimable value of Peace formed by the wishes of all the great powers—without which there could be neither safety or advantage for Europe or that she admitted that the Continent could not exist' if the separation of England was not to be considered as a mortal blow, but the negotiations proposed by Austria (since the repulsive declarations on the part of France had banished every hope of the participation of England in a general arrangement,) ought to be considered as a necessary anticipation of future and more extended negociations toward a general congress. They were to prepare it to furnish preliminary articles of a principal Treaty, and to pave the way for a long contemplated Armistice & a negotiation, formed on a basis more solid and comprehensive. If the views of Austria had been different, Ruſsia and Pruſsia, bound to England by the most solemn treaties would never have consented to the proposition of the Austrian Cabinet.

When the Courts of St. Petersburg and Berlin with a confidence very flattering to the feelings of his Majesty had declared their readiness to accelerate a negotiation for a Peace under the mediation of Austria, it was necessary to obtain the formal consent of the Emperor Napoleon and to arrange on that side the measures which would directly lead to the desired end. With this intention His Majesty determined in the latter end of June, to send his minister for foreign affairs to Dresden. The object of his mission was the signature on the 30th of that month of a convention whereby the Emperor Napoleon accepted of the mediation of His Majesty towards a general pacification and failing, to that to a continental Peace.

The City of Prague was fixed upon as the place of congress; and the 5th July, as the day of its taking effect. To gain time for the negotiation, it was stipulated in the same convention that the Emperor Napoleon should prolong the Armistice concluded till the 20th July as far as the 10th August; and His Majesty the Emperor pledged himself to obtain a similar and reciprocal declaration on the part of the Courts of St. Petersburg and Berlin.

The arrangements made at Dresden were in consequence communicated to those Cabinets; although the prolongation of the Armistice was replete with difficulties and inconvenience to them. This consideration did not give way more to their desire to evince to H. M. the Emperor, a new proof of their confidence; than to convince the world that they would not neglect any hope however feeble, or withold any temptation which might accelerate a peace.

The convention of the 30th June received no alteration except as to the period fixed for the opening of the negotiation which was prorogued till the 12th July the last ratification not being earlier to be procured. In the mean while His Majesty unwilling to renounce the pleasing hopes of ending the sufferings of humanity, and the lacerations of the political world by a general pacification determined on making another effort to include the Government of England. The Emperor Napoleon not only met this proposition with apparent satisfaction but even offered with a view to greater despatch to permit the passage through France of the necessary Couriers for England. Its execution was however retarded by unforeseen difficulties. Passports were delayed upon trifling pretexts from day to day & at last decidedly refused. This circumstance furnished a new & remarkable motive for doubting the sincerity of the declarations more than once repeated by the Emperor Napoleon, of his desire for peace, the more especially, as he had expressed that under existing circumstances a maritime peace was the first object of his wishes.

In the interval, their majesties the Emperor of Ruſsia and king of Prussia had appointed Plenipotentiaries for the congress of peace and had furnished them with instructions. These Ministers arrived at Prague on the 12th July at the same time with the Minister on the part of the Mediation.

The negotiations could not continue beyond the 10th of August, unless from their commencement they should take a turn which might with probability anticipate a satisfactory result. The Armistice which had been prolonged to that period by Austria; the military and political situation of the powers, the position and wants of the armies, the state of the provinces occupied by them, the ardent desire of the allied powers to put an end to these cruel uncertainties, prevented the possibility of its further extention.

The Emperor Napoleon was aware of these circumstances, he knew that the negotiation necessarily terminated with the Armistice. Besides he could not conceal from himself that it depended on him alone to give a happy issue to these deliberations.

It was therefore with unfeigned sorrow, that His Majesty the Emperor was informed that France far from taking serious measures to accelerate this important end, acted apparently in a manner to lengthen the negotiation and insure its failure. There was indeed a French Minister at the place of congress, but whose orders were not to enter upon the subject till the arrival of a superior power. It was not till the 28th July that it was known a difficulty had been started between the French, Russian and Prussian commissaries relative to the duration of the Armistice, an obstacle insignificant in its nature, totally unconnected with the objects of the congress, and easily to have been removed by the interference of Austria it may serve to explain and justify this extraordinary delay.

When this pretext was at last arranged, the principal French Plenipotentiary arried at Prague on the 28th July—sixteen days after the time fixed upon for the opening of the congress.

A very few days after the arrival of this minister were sufficient to leave no doubt, as to the issue of the congress. The form of the diplomatic powers and reciprocal declarations, which had been previously arranged on all sides became the subject of a discussion which defeated every attempt of the Mediating Minister to allay. The insufficiency of the powers of the French Ministers brought on another interruption of several days.

It was not till the 6th of August that the Plenipotentiaries agreed upon a declaration, which did not disperse the difficulties relative to the form, and did not in the least forward the objects of the negociation. The 10th of August arrived in the midst of an interchange of useless notes on preliminary points. The Russian and Prussian Envoys were not authorized to continue the discussion beyond that period. The congress separated and the resolution of Austria, was decided by that event, by the point of view in which for some time past his Majesty had judged of this important subject. By the principle and views of the Allies, since become his own, and the very precise declarations before made, which could not possibly leave any doubt on the part of France, that peace under these circumstances was impossible.

His Majesty sees himself forced to this measure, not without feelings of the most lively sorrow, and which would admit of no consolation, but from the consciousness of having exhausted every means to avoid the renewal of the conteſt—His Majesty has during three years endeavoured to form the basis of a lasting Peace for Austria and Europe on amicable and conciliatory principles His efforts have been frustrated, and there only remains to him to have recourse to arms.

The Emperor takes them up without any personal enmity, by an unhappy necessity, by an imperious call of duty, and for reasons which each of his faithfull subjects, the world, and the Emperor Napoleon in a moment of calm and deliberation, will himself acknowledge and approve.

The justification of this War is so indelibly engraved on the hearts of every Austrian and of every European to whatsoever nation he may belong that it does not require art to render it respected.

The nation and the army will do their duty. An alliance formed by a sense of injuries received, and interests common to all the Allied powers, armed for their independence, will add to the weight of this effort.

Success, with the assistance of the Almighty will follow the lawful hopes of every friend of peace and order.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MASSACHUSETTS,—February 26.

IMPRESSMENT OF SEAMEN.

The Committee to whom was referred so much of his Excellency's Message as relates to the subject of protecting in the merchant ships of the United States the Seamen of Great Britain, against the claims of that Government; and who were also directed to report what measures are proper to be taken in order to ascertain the number of Seamen of this Commonwealth, impressed or detained by any foreign nation, beg leave to submit the following Report:

Your Committee find from the Message of the President of the United States to Congress, that the principal alledged cause of hostilities against Great Britain has been removed by the repeal of the British Orders in Council, and that the remaining cause of war against that nation, is her claim of the right to impress her own subjects from merchant ships.

Your Committee, while they have seen with the highest satisfaction that every other cause of hostilities is thus removed, have perceived, with the deepest concern, that the blood and treasure of the country are still to be expended in the prosecution of a war, the object of which is to compell Great Britain to relinquish a principle which never till the present time, seems to have been considered by the Government of the United States as a necessary cause of war.

The United States, it is said, "engaged in the war for the sole purpose of vindicating their rights and honour." It therefore becomes a deeply interesting inquiry for the people of the United States to make, whether their rights have been invaded, and their honour insulted, in such a manner as to demand a vindication by this last resort of a sovereign state. Should it be found that this is not the case, but that the principle which is now made the cause of the war against Great Britain, has been recognized and practised upon by France and other Powers, without being considered on our part as a cause of war, the just and enlightened people of Massachusetts, as well as of the other parts of the Union, will not, it is believed, think it necessary that the war should be continued for that object; they will not think it just for a neutral power to make war for the sake of requiring of one nation what they have not exacted of others, and what others have never exacted of them.

The Government of the United States, however to whose reasonable discretion is committed the power of declaring war, has thought it proper to announce, that the present war is still to be prosecuted for the purpose of compelling the relinquishment of this claim of Great Britain. It is, then, more then ever necessary that the people of this Commonwealth, a portion of the Union destined to bear a large share of the burthens and calamities of the war, should carefully inquire into, and correctly understand the nature of this claim, and the real magnitude of the injury for which hostilities are to be continued, in order that they may be enabled to devise the best means which may be in their power, as a Member of the Union, of contributing to effect the restoration of peace.

Your Committee, therefore, have thought it to be their duty, deliberately and dispassionately to make this inquiry; and in doing it, they have felt all that responsibility which must result from a just regard to the welfare of our common country, and the essential interests of the citizens of this Common-wealth —With this view they have found it necessary to present a detailed statement on the subjects committed to them; a statement which, in their opinion, will satisfy this House of the necessity of a further and more minute inquiry than it has been possible to make during the present Session of the Legislature.

In prosecuting this inquiry your Committee in the first place thought it proper to obtain facts sufficient to enable them to form some estimate of the number of impressed seamen of this Commonwealth. For this purpose they had recourse to various official reports made to Congress by Mr. Madison, while Secretary of State, and by his successor, Mr. Monroe; and they hoped to have found in those Documents, published under the authority of the Government, satisfactory information on this point. But in this expectation they have been entirely disappointed; they have found those reports so uncertain and erroneous, that they could place little reliance upon them. In proof of this, your Committee beg leave to offer a few remarks; and such as they shall make will chiefly arise from their examination of the last of those reports, dated Jan. 15, 1812.

This report contains a list of 1557 applications of men represented as impressed; which, with the applications before communicated to Congress, amount to the now well known number of 6057 (or, as it is sometimes called, 6257) cases of British impressments.

The first general remark your Committee have to make on these extraordinary documents is this, that of the 6057 cases, many hundreds appear to be duplicate applications; and in many instances the same name is reckoned three or four times, and in some, five times. And these repetitions occur not only in the names of real persons, but also in the names of persons, who, by the evidence of native inhabitants of towns to which they are alleged to belong, were never known or heard of.

Of the remaining cases, vast numbers are altogether destitute of the particulars of the places of birth or residence, &c. of the seamen, which are so essential to determine the fact whether the applicants were Americans or not.

Of the 1557 cases contained in the report last mentioned, about 1210 have no designation of the towns and states to which the seamen belonged, the time and place of impressment, &c. and only the 341 remaining cases are accompanied with these particulars.

It should be observed, further, that this list is entitled by the Secretary of State, "A list of American seamen and citizens who have been impressed and held in bondage in his Britannic Majesty's ships of war," &c. This very title is calculated to mislead; it purports to be a list of persons impressed and held on board British ships; yet in many of the cases it appears that the men voluntarily entered into the British service, and received bounty and pay. The list is also given as a list of Americans; yet in a vast number of cases the men acknowledged themselves to be Englishmen, Irishmen, or other subjects of Great Britain. Further, many of the men, it appears, had entered into French privateers, and were taken in the service of the enemies of Great Britain. Some, though taken from American merchant ships, were the subjects of Denmark, or other nations at war with Great Britain. Some acknowledged the names in their protections were not their true names; others had protections that did not correspond with their persons. Some had protections that were forged or altered. Many of the seamen were taken from English merchant ships, and no suggestion is made that they had not entered voluntarily.

Your Committee will make one other remark on these documents: the Secretary of State, in his report last mentioned, observes, that "there is no reason to believe that any precise or accurate view is now or ever can be exhibited of the names, or the number of our seamen, who are impressed into, and detained in the British service," and that "it is equally impossible, from the want of precise returns, to make an accurate report of the names or number of citizens of the United States, who have been compelled to enter into the French service, or are held in captivity under the authority of that Government," whether taken from vessels captured on the high seas, or seized in rivers, ports, or harbours, the names of a few only, greatly below the number believed, to be so detained, being within the knowledge of this department. A detail is therefore not attempted with respect to this part of the call of the House of Representatives."

Why the Secretary of State thought it proper to give a "detail" of British impressments, and to withhold a "detail" of French impressments or detentions, under such circumstances, it is not the part of your Committee to determine.

From this examination it was apparent, that these official documents were so uncertain and unsatisfactory, that little reliance could be placed on them. It was necessary, therefore, to resort to other evidence; and none appeared to your Committee to promise so satisfactory a result as the testimony of eminent merchants and experienced ship-masters of some of the principal sea-ports of this state; men, who from their personal, as well as local knowledge, must be acquainted with the cases of impressments from their own vessels, and their own towns.

Your Committee accordingly, under the order of the House, authorising them to send for persons and papers, summoned a great number of merchants and ship-masters, without distinction of party, from Bolton, Salem, Marblehead, Portland, and other sea-ports, which altogether owned a vast proportion of the whole shipping of this Commonwealth. They also examined some of the Custom-house officers; and also made enquiries of experienced officers of the Navy. The united testimony of these witnesses forms a body of evidence, from which highly important and interesting results have been obtained; some of which your Committee begs leave here to offer to the consideration of this House.

It appears from the depositions of the merchants who were examined, and who have been engaged in commerce and navigation for ten, fifteen, and twenty years past, that the whole number of seamen they have together employed upon an average for the last twelve or fifteen years (deducting the period of the embargo) amounts to about 1565 annually—which for fifteen years would make an aggregate of 23,754, and for twelve years would make an aggregate of 18,780 seamen constantly employed during these periods respectively: the average of these two aggregates will be 20,127. In this vast number of seamen thus constantly employed by these witnesses, your Committee have found the following cases of impressment by the British, viz.

American seamen	- - -	12
Foreign seamen	- - -	23
	Total,—	35

Of which there have been discharged as follows, viz.

Foreigners discharged	- - -	6
Americans discharged, 9 do. escaped	1—	10
leaving, of the twelve Americans impressed as above, but one who has not returned. Such was the result of the evidence of the witnesses in respect to impressments from among the seamen in their employment.		
The whole number of impressments, (excepting the men hereafter mentioned taken in British ships of war) that were testified to before your Committee, including not only cases within the personal knowledge of the witnesses; but also cases that they had heard of from the friends of the impressed seamen, in such a manner as entitled them to credit amounted, with the foregoing, to one hundred and forty-seven.	- - -	147
Add cases of supposed impressments		10
	Total——	157
By the British	- - -	145
By the French	- - -	11
By the Portuguese	- -	1
	Total——	157
Of the whole number there were		
Americans	- - -	107
Louisianian	- - -	1
Foreigners	- - - -	47
Unknown	- - - -	2
	Total——	157
Of the Americans there were discharged an application	-	51
Escaped	- - - -	9
Entered	- - - -	4
Died	- - - -	3
Detained	- - - -	8
Supposed to be detained	- -	20
No account given	- -	12
	Total——	107

To the above add the cases of the men who were taken in the British frigate Guerriere (in all 18), and who informed Captain Hull, that they had been impressed, the sum total will then be 175

It appeared further in evidence, that some of the masters of ships had been to sea for many years without having a single man impressed: and in general the masters could recollect but two or three instances from their own vessels, in the course of their whole sea-faring life.

Your Committee also found, that in the practice of impressments, in some cases, abuses had taken place, both with the British and French; instances of which appear by the documents annexed, Nos. 12, 32, and 41. The instances of impressments by the French, however, appear to have been few in number, comparatively with those by the British.

It appeared also that great frauds had been practised with regard to seamen's Protections, and which could not easily be guarded against by the Officers of the Government. Many of these Protections, it appears, have been forged and hundreds of forged ones, it was testified, had been destroyed by the Custom-house Officers. Specimens of these forgeries were exhibited to your Committee, and are herewith submitted.

It appeared, also, that genuine American Protections were bought and sold, in many cases, for two dollars a piece. and that, by means of the keepers of boarding-houses in the sea-ports, who were in the practice of collecting them, these genuine Protections were put into the hands of foreigners, whose persons agreed with the descrip

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tion in the Protection, and the foreigner then assumed the name of the American who was named in the Paper; and it sometimes happened, that illiterate foreigners, who had procured such Protections, forgot the name they were to take

Such are some of the facts which have appeared before your Committee, in respect to the practice of impressments.

Your Committee directed their attention, in the next place, to the principle on which Great Britain founds her claim of impressing her seamen from merchant ships.

This inquiry appeared to involve principally the following considerations: Whether France, and other European nations, recognize and practice upon the same principles and whether the Government of the United States has ever made it a cause of war against France or any other nations? What measures have been adopted by the United States under the former and present Administrations in respect to impressments? What offers have been made on the part of Great Britain to secure to the United States the practical advantages which they have demanded without a formal relinquishment of the principle contended for? and whether the magnitude of the injury had been constantly increasing, until the time of the declaration of war, to such an alarming degree, that "forbearance could no longer be justified."

First, then, does France, as well as other nations, recognize the same principle which is contended for by Great Britain.

It is a principle acknowledged in all Governments, that allegiance and protection are reciprocal; and that every Government has a right to the services of its Citizens; and especially that no citizen has a right to leave his country in time of war without the consent of his own Government. This principle has ever been recognized in the laws of this Commonwelth; and during our revolutionary war (the only occasion till now when the United States have been under the necessity of enforcing this rule) was rigorously adhered to in the practice; and your Committee accordingly find, in the year 1779, a solemn legislative declaration of Massachusetts, that "every Government has a right to command the personal services of all its members, whenever the exigencies of the State shall require it, especially in times of impending or actual invasion: no member thereof can then withdraw himself from the jurisdiction of the Government, and thereby deprive it of the benefit of his personal services, without incurring justly the forfeiture of all his property, rights, and liberties, holden under and derived from that constitution of Government to the support of which he hath refused to afford his aid and assistance."

Nor does this principle appear to be inconsistent with the practice of naturalizing foreigners, when the legal effects of naturalization are properly considered. When a State naturalizes a foreigner, it binds itself to protect him so long as he remains within its jurisdiction. If he does not choose to remain, within the jurisdiction of his adopted country, but will place himself within the power of the Government of his native country, by going within its exclusive jurisdiction, or within a jurisdiction which is common to his native and adopted country, as in merchant-ships on the ocean, the Government of his adopted country will not consider itself bound to follow and protect him.

Your Committe find, that France for a century and a half has maintained the right to seize her own seamen, in time of war, in her own ports, on board of neutral vessels and at sea.—In proof of this, your Committee beg leave to refer to the French laws and ordinances on this subject.

Your Committee will here ask the attention of this House to only one of those Edicts, that of the 8th Ventose, 6th year of the French Republic, (A. D. 1779). This Edict declares—"that all English tailors on board neutral flags in the ports of France should be arrested, and every man who spoke the English language should be considered English, unless he could prove by authentic evidence and documents that he was an American."

The practice of France appears to have been conformable to the principle of these laws.

It being undeniable then that France has long manained the principle in question, the next inquiry of your Committee was, whether this Claim of France had ever been considered by the Government of the United States as a necessary cause of war. They do not find that it has been so considered. They find that in the year 1800, the United States concluded a treaty with France on the various subjects in controverly; but they do not find in that negociation any demand that France should renounce the principle, nor does the treaty itself contain any such renunciation.

This being the case, then, it is for the wisdom of the people of the United States to Judge, how far it is just, or necessary that a neutral Power should prosecute a war against one of the belligerent nations, to compel the renunciation of a principle which it suffers the others to exercise.

The next inquiry of your Committee was, what measures had been adopted by the Government of the United States under the former and the present Administrations, in respect to the impressment of seamen, and what has been the result of those measures?

During the whole prosperous Administration of that illustrious man, whose real patriotism justly entitled him to the appellation of the father of his country, the practice of impressments was exercised by Great Britain to a greater extent, and in a more vexatious manner, than it has been for years past; yet, Washington, whose nice sense of national honour has not been surpassed by that of any of his successors, and whose real regard for the rights of his countrymen was always evinced by his acts, never believed that the "rights and honours" of the United States required to be vindicated by a war against either of the two nations, to compel a relinquishment of the claim in question. And never did his affectionate countrymen of the great commercial and navigating States charge him with an abandonment of their rights, because he did not resort to war, in order to compel the formal renunciation of a principle, while the country could enjoy the benefit of any actual regard to the true interests of the sea-faring cruizers.

In the year 1794, under his administration, the United States concluded a treaty with Great Britain; but so far were they from then demanding a relinquishment of the claim, that although the evils of impressments were sensibly felt by the United States, no provision was made in that treaty on the subject.

In the year 1796 the Government of the United States thought expedient to make the law under which Protections, as they are usually called, were granted to American seamen; but this in the end afforded a partial remedy for the mischief.

The Government of the United States, however, having a conviction of the intrinsic difficulties of the subject, and placing confidence in the assurances of Great Britain, in the like manner as they required her to place confidence in theirs, of a sincere desire to remedy the evil, still avoided the alternative of war. With mutual explanations and mutual forbearance, our country still advanced in its prosperous career.

Some weeks since, we published from Nicholson's Journal an account of a surprizing child exhibited in London, and to whose performances Sir James Mackintosh and many other men of science and learning had borne witness. To corroborate this interesting account we have collected the following letters addressed to the Editor of the Morning Chronicle, and published in that paper (the most respectable in Europe) during the month of February last.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

Sir,

I shall make no apology for troubling you on a subject, which though generally esteemed dry and abstruse, has at present acquired, from particular circumstances, considerable interest. There is a boy in town, who is exhibited as a curiosity, from the facility with which he performs several difficult arithmetical operations. It is pretended that this is a gift, and that he has had no instruction to enable him to do this. Now, Sir, as there are easy methods of solving these questions, which are not, I believe, generally known, I shall simply state them to the public, that this matter may, if necessary be further investigated; and that this boy may be reduced to what he really is—a very clever boy, but no prodigy. In extracting the cube root, where it consists of three figures it is well known, that the first figure of the root may be obtained by a simple inspection of the number of millions, and the last figure by observing the final figure of the number whose root is proposed to be extracted. If, then, the middle figure could be found, we should have the root. To find this, square the final figure of the root so previously obtained: multiply this square by three, call A the last figure of this product. Now cube the last figure of the root. Subtract its penultimate digit from the penultimate digit of the number given (adding ten to this last, if it be the smaller of the two). Call the result B.

Then that number, which being multiplied into A, produces a number terminating with the figure B, is the middle figure of the root, An example or two will make it manifest. Suppose 377933067 to be proposed. Here 7 is the first figure (as $7^3=343$ the nearest cube below 377), and 3 is the last figure, since the cube of 3 terminates with 7 the last figure of the number. Now to find the middle figure $3^2\times 3=27$ . . A=7 and $3^3=27$ of which the penultimate figure is 2.

Now the penultimate figure of the number is 6 . . 6—2=4=B.

And since 2 . 7 (or A)=14 the last figure of which is 4 or B. The middle figure of the root is 2 and root is 723.

This rule, I should add, becomes ambiguous in all cases, where the number proposed terminates with an even digit or with a 5. Thus in 41421736 A=8 and B=2.

Now, as either $4\times 8=32$ or $9\times 8=72$ it follows that, according to the rule, either 4 or 9 might be the middle figure, and either 346 or 396 the root; but as $\overline{396}^3$ = nearly $\overline{400}^3$ or 64 millions, it appears, on inspection of the number proposed, that 346 must be the true answer.—No error would, therefore, be produced by this ambiguity. Indeed the only cases of ambiguity which can deceive are of numbers terminating with 5.

The rule for the square root differs only in these particulars. To determine A, take the simple power of the last figure of the root, and instead of 3, multiply by 2. To determine B, subtract the penultimate figure of the square instead of the cube of the last figure of the root. In all other respects the two rules exactly agree. In the case of the square, there is, however, an ambiguity which does not exist in the cube. It happens that the final figure of a square number gives two figures which may terminate the root; as, for instance $4^2=16$ and $6^2=36$. If, therefore, a square number terminate with 6, its root may terminate with either 4 or 6, and therefore more mistakes will occur in the application of the rule. I believe this coincides with the fact, since the boy makes many more errors in the extraction of the square than in that of the cube root.

The principles of these rules and the rules themselves, or a very slight modification of them, have been known so long ago as the year 1768. In that year M. Rallier des Ourmes published two memoirs on the subject. They are to be found in pp. 485 and 550 of the 5th volume of "The Scavans Etrangers;" they are entitled, "Methode "nouvelle quand le devidende est un multi- "ple, du diviseur et d'Extraction quand la "puissance est partaite;" p. 550. His method only takes the last figures into account. In the extraction of the higher powers, this is undoubtedly the easier way.—The second is, "Methode facile pour decouvrir tous les "nombres premiers contenues dans un cours "illimite, de la suite des impairs, et tout "d'un temps les diviseurs simples des ceux "qui ne le font pas." This latter memoir is probably the meahod pursued by the boy to find prime numbers, and to resolve numbers into their factors. Of the method of M. Rallier he himself says, "En un mot "nous ne craignons pas d'avancer d'apres "l'experience qu'on expediera, en un jour "et en se jonant par la nouvelle methode ce "qui par l'autre couteroit des mois, et un "forte contention d'esprit." I will only now add this observation.—As the above rules depend upon the two or three first, and the two last figures of any number, it follows that the change of the intermediate ones cannot affect the result. If it should have occurred to any one, as it has to me, to have altered any of these, and yet to have obtained the true result, It will, I think, not be unfair to conclude, that either these very methods, or some similar to them in principle, are those adopted.—Let me add, that I have no doubt but that any clever boy would, in a week's time, learn to apply those given above with the utmost facility.

I am, &c. A. H. E.

Sir—I agree with your Correspondent A. H. E. that the young American is a very clever Boy, but no prodigy, as one visit to him has convinced me. The ambiguity of the cases A. H. E. mentions, in extracting the cube root, may be readily cleared by any one conversant in figures in a few seconds, by finding B in the common formula for the cube root, which is the cube of the binomial $A\times B$; namely, $A^3\times 3A^2B$, &c. which is no doubt perfectly well known to A. H. E. though to some of your readers, who may be interested in this matter, it may not be so familiar. For such the following directions may be useful. The first fig. of the root being known by inspection, take its cube from the millions given, then the remainder being divided by the first two digits (for they will be sufficient) of thrice the square of the said first figure, will immediately shew which of the ambiguous figures should be taken for the second figure of the root. Thus if the proposed number be 465484375, here the first and last digits of the root are 7 and 5: A=5 and B=5; any odd number therefore, multiplied by A will give B; but if the cube of 7=343 be taken from 465, and the remainder 122 be divided by 14 (the first two digits of 72×3,) it will be instantly seen that 9 is too great, and 5 is manifestly too little; there only remains 7, therefore, for the second digit of the root. The same method will easily clear the ambiguity when the proposed cubet ends with an even digit. I am, &c.

Sir,

I think your two Correspondents hardly do justice to the American Boy. All must agree that his memory is most wonderfully retentive; there are few men in the world who can multiply and divide an equal number of figures in their heads. It is very possible he may extract the cube roots of numbers, containing nine figures, in the manner described by A. H. E.; but he has not informed us how he extracts them from numbers containing twelve figures; nor how he tells the exact root to imperfect cubes and squares.

I will just add the manner in which I apprehend this boy discovers the difference between the square and the cube of a given number—Multiply the square by the number less one, and it will produce the difference, e. g. What is the difference between the square and the cube of 53?—Ans: $53^2\times 52=146068$.

I remain your humble Servant,

Feb. 1, 1813. H.

Sir,

Ever since the publication of your Paper announcing your intention of shewing the method by which the wonderful boy calculates (by the mere operation of his mind), I have looked with the utmost anxiety to see an exposure that would astonish the world; but instead of the gratification I had promised myself, I read in your Paper of to-day a letter as illiberal as abstruse. What can be more ungenerous than to detract from real merit? Or how can your Correspondent A. H. E. (who is a man of ability no doubt) reconcile to himself, cramping the energy of young genius, and making him lose the confidence so requisite for a talent like his? That it is more a gift than by instruction, is evident from his incompetency to do anything depending upon an arithmetical rule, being perfectly unacquainted even with the simple one of proportion. When the root has three figures, he supposes the youth guesses the first and third, and then by a complicated method, he obtains the middle number—as two of each of the digits (except 5) have the same units figure in the square, it would subject him to innumerable errors, and his known correctness makes that supposition doubtful; it occurred to me, however, from the quickness of his answers, that he must have some such method, which induced me to ask him the square root of 149,969; in a very few moments, with the greatest confidence, he told me "*it had none.*"—Now 38^2 = 149,769, and so trifling an alteration would undoubtedly have escaped him, had he not been regulated by every figure in the square. Some have suspected him of no regular method. After telling me the cube of several different numbers, I begged him to inform me the difference between the square and the cube of 48. In a moment he replied 108,288; and then said, "I multiplied 48 by 48, and that by 48 again." But to what does your Correspondent attribute the rapidity of his raising powers? For the No. 3 he raised me till it came to 43046721, as quickly as I could put it, and the intermediate figures, down. In five seconds he multiplied me 7356 by 452; in 34 seconds he told me the product of 7854×3141, and momentarily he said 29982, ÷ 76 was 394 and a half. He is too young (I should think under ten) to reason much; but by proper cultivation, from a mind so astonishing as his, it is not improbable that he may ultimately discover something of essential benefit to mankind.

Beng. Hurk.

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